POQUOSON'S
WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

1861-1865

By

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Hampton Roads Area

Chapter 1

UNION OR DISUNION

The people of Poquoson were not unanimous in their feelings about the decision to separate from the United States. Some wished to remain in the Union while others felt very strongly about State's Rights (21). There were no large slaveholders in the area but many non-slaveholders believed that the Federal Government had no right to meddle in local affairs. Others felt that God ordained the slave status of "colored" people and nothing should change. Still others believed that the time had come for the South to build an independent nation. This debate continued until President Abraham Lincoln called for troops to end the rebellion of the Southern States against the Union.

The General Assembly of Virginia voted to leave the Union rather than provide troops for use against other Southern States. This decision was not unanimous and the western counties of Virginia eventually separated from the rest of the State. That section is now West Virginia.

Generally, the people of Poquoson followed their State out of the Union on the side of the Confederacy. There are no known instances of Poquoson men or women serving the Union cause. Once the decision to secede was made in Richmond, the people of Poquoson rallied to the "Stars and Bars" of the Confederate States of America and set out to found a new country.

There is a letter from **General John B. Magruder,** commanding the Confederate Forces on the Peninsula, to **General Robert E. Lee,** asking permission to send a Company of Regulars into lower York County to encourage recruiting for the Army (20).

Chapter 2

CALL TO ARMS

The Governor of Virginia, Henry Wise, called out the Militia of the State. In York County (Poquoson), this meant the 115th Virginia Militia Regiment (25). The Companies of **Captain James Watkins**, Company A, and **Captain John Thomas**, Company B, were made up of Poquoson men. Additional independent Companies were formed at this time. These Units were the **York Rangers, Nelson Guards, Warwick Beaureguards** and **Lee's Guards.** With Companies from Hampton, Williamsburg and James City County, they were mustered into Confederate service at Williamsburg in May of 1861. **Colonel Benjamin S. Ewell** incorporated these Companies into the 32nd Regiment, Virginia Infantry, which he commanded. The Colonel resigned from the College of William and Mary to lead this Regiment (21). The **York Rangers** were designated Company I and were led first by **Captain Jefferson Sinclair** and afterwards by **Captain William J. Stores.** The **Nelson Guards** were designated Company F and were led in succession by **Captains Thomas Tinsley, Thomas H. Wynne, John Minson, and Oliver P. Johnson.** The **Warwick Beaureguards** were designated Company H and were led in succession by **Captains H. H. Curtis, Jr., Edmund Curtis**, and **John A. Green.** The **Lee's Guards** were designated Company K and were led by **Captains Frank Lee and John F. Segar.**

June 10, 1861, found some of these Units at the **Battle of Big Bethel**, the first land battle of the War. Following this engagement the War quieted down on the Peninsula. July 1861, saw the Federals defeated at **First Manassas** and many Southern people thought the War was won. There were Cavalry fights at **Halfway House** in Tabb, **Mill Creek** and **New Market Bridge** in Hampton, as well as artillery duels at **Messex (Messick) Point** in Poquoson and **Ships Point** in York County (3).

In August 1861, **General John B. Magruder** decided to burn Hampton to prevent the Union forces at Fort Monroe using the buildings for the quartering of troops. **Captain Jefferson C. Phillips** was given this assignment. **Captain Phillips** used his Unit, the **Old Dominion Dragoons**, along with the **Mecklenburgh Cavalry, Warwick Beaureguards** and **York Rangers** to accomplish his mission. There are several descriptions of the intense feelings of the men engendered in burning their own property (21).

Poquoson people realized that the War was far from over as they watched the Federals bring men and material into Fortress Monroe in the Winter of 1861-62. The enlistment records of the Units of the 32nd Virginia, show many Poquoson men enlisting in January 1862 (27). These enlistments brought each Company up to fighting strength of 75 to 100 men. The 32nd Virginia had ten (10) Companies originally, which was normal for a Civil War Regiment. Four of these Companies were Artillery Units and were transferred to the 1st Virginia Artillery. These Units were

the Lee Artillery, James City Artillery, Peninsula Artillery and the Washington Artillery. The 32nd never received replacement units, and with the late addition of the Lee's Guards, remained a seven-company regiment for the remainder of the War.

The men from Poquoson helped build General Magruder's Warwick River-Yorktown line which used the Warwick River as a defense line. They created a series of dams, flooding swampy areas in front of defensive positions. The old Revolutionary trenches at Yorktown were rebuilt and extended to tie into the Warwick River defenses, thus giving the small Southern forces a chance against the larger Federal force (4).

Chapter 3

BLOODED

In the Spring of 1862, **General George B. McClellan** moved to the Peninsula with the Army of the Potomac with the purpose of taking the Confederate Capitol of Richmond. **General Joseph Johnston** replaced **General Magruder** as Commander of Confederate Forces and decided not to defend the Warwick-Yorktown Line. He fought a delaying action at Dam No. 1 (located in Newport News Park today), and then withdrew toward Williamsburg. On May 5, 1862, Johnston fought a rear-guard action at Williamsburg in order to give the small Southern Army time to retreat toward Richmond. The 32nd Virginia troops were on the left of the Southern line and took their first casualty - **W. W. Lee** (27). The men from Poquoson were blooded as they left their homes, some for the last time in four years - some forever.

A Union Chaplain tells of moving with the Union Army to Bethel and visiting with a Mr. Russell at his farm called "Rosedale". The Chaplain also mentions having tea with a poor woman whose husband was in the Confederate Army. He quotes her as saying the "poor people do not favor the War" but were forced into service. The Chaplain describes the Williamsburg battlefield as covered with the dead, mangled and trampled in the mud, and the wounded still untended on the field (18).

General Joseph Johnston was wounded as they retreated from Williamsburg and **General Robert E. Lee** took command of the Southern Army. **General Lee** determined to fight in front of Richmond and on May 31-June 1, 1862, attacked the Federals at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. The 32nd fought a holding action while attempts were made to break the Federal line. This forced the Union Troops to move their supply base from White House Landing (modern West Point), on the York, to Harrison's Landing on the James. **General Robert E. Lee** tried to catch **General McClellan** on the road, and the 32nd Virginia attacked as part of **General John Magruder's** force at Savage's Station on June 29, 1862 (19).

The Federals were forced to retreat to their supply base at Harrison's Landing and General Lee attacked again. **General Paul Semmes'** Brigade, Magruder's Division, and our 32nd charged at Malvern Hill late in the afternoon of July 1, 1862, and came under intense artillery fire. **Pvt. Bill Morris** and **Sgt. Frank Wynne** were lost at Malvern Hill (12).

The 32nd moved into a camp close to Richmond and there were restful days for awhile. The Confederate Army was reorganized and Semmes' Brigade was moved to **General Lafayette McLaw's** Division. **Colonel Edgar Montague** replaced **Colonel Ben Ewell** as the Commanding Officer of the 32nd Virginia. There was time then to write and to think of home.

Daniel McKendre Carmines (Kenny) wrote to his cousin, **John White's** wife, **Martha**, telling her how pleasant Richmond was and that John had an "eye for the pretty girls". He also believed that the Yankees would be easily beaten and independence won (14). **John Sidney Freeman** wrote in a sadder and deeply religious tone, of his feelings for his wife and family and his hope for a better world. He reported the battle deaths of **Morris** and **Wynne.** He also mentioned **Elijah Holloway, William Moore and Ben Briggs** dead of disease, and others not known to his wife so not listed. Freeman says that he has seen enough of the War (15). **Lt. Edmund Wynne** writes his father about the death of **Frank Wynne** and his hope that the Yankees will realize they are beaten (26). **George Washington Smith** composed a poem entitled "Confederate Flag - Red, White and Blue" and mailed it to his sister, **LUCY FRANCES CARMINES.** Smith was in the Peninsula Battery and was transferred to the 1st Virginia Artillery, and then to the Bedford Light Artillery. He was killed, probably by counter battery fire, at Gettysburg.

Chapter 4

MARCH NORTH

General Robert E. Lee moved the Army North in late August with two political objectives, the first was to keep the Federal Army off balance and to draw it from Southern soil. The second was to invade the North and secure recognition of the South by the European Nations. The immediate military objectives were to capture Harper's Ferry, and to strengthen the feelings of those favoring the South in Maryland.

The 32nd was with General McLaws during the siege of Harper's Ferry and then was a part of the force blocking the pass at Crampton's Gap. This was necessary to prevent **General McClellan** from attacking **General Lee** before the three wings of his Army could assemble at Sharpsburg. A lost order from **General Lee**, found by Union Cavalry and forwarded to **General McClellan**, created this problem for **General Lee.**

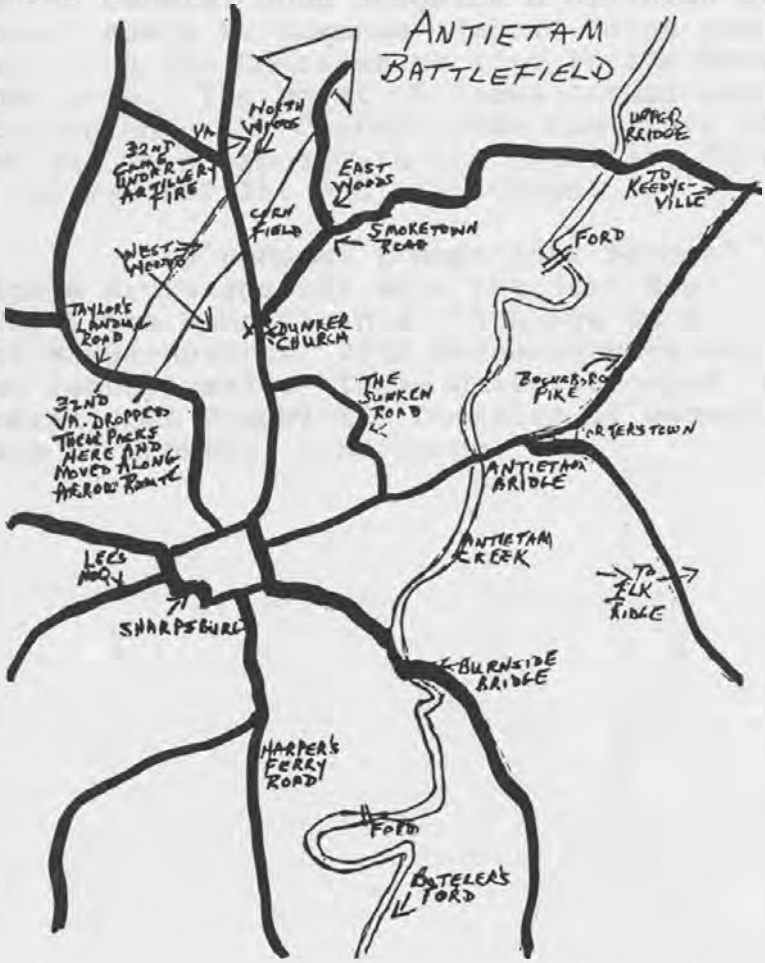
General Lee then ordered **General Longstreet** to move to Sharpsburg immediately and to bring his Corps as quickly as possible. **General Daniel H. Hill** delayed the Federals for a day at Crampton's Gap and gave General Lee the time needed to bring his army together.

The 32nd crossed the Potomac, with McLaws' Division, at route step and marched toward Sharpsburg. They were certain that General Lee could lead them to victory. They marched along the Potomac towards Sharpsburg believing that they would win their independence with victory in that battle (24). Colonel Montague passed the word to the Company Commanders to stop for the night and prepare supper. The men started their cook fires but before they were fed, the drummer sounded the "long roll" and they were back on the road toward Antietam Creek. Colonel Montague had been ordered to march all night. They arrived at early dawn and moved through the West Woods behind **General Jubal Early's** Brigade. They were in the general area of the little Dunker Church and the cornfield that figured so prominently in the early morning Federal attack on September 17, 1862. The men saw a courier come from General McLaws to Colonel Montague with orders to attack. The Colonel asked them to do their duty and they moved out with Semmes' entire Brigade from left to right: **10th Georgia, 32nd Virginia, 15th Virginia and 53rd Georgia,** into the woods and past the Church (16). They ran into Union Infantry behind a stone fence and slowed down. When the command came to charge, "**Bob Forrest** went forward several paces in front and waited for the line of battle to come up, and **Lt. Henry St. Clair** of Company I, ran up to him and said, "**Bob Forrest**, why in the h--l don't you go forward with the flag; if you won't go, give it to me' and he started for it. **Bob Forrest**, as brave a man as ever lived, said to him (St. Clair), 'You shan't have it; I will carry this flag as far as any man;

bring your line up and we will all go up together.' They did come up and drove the enemy up the hill. This practically ended the fighting in our front during that awful day. This is the best account I can give. I well know that the old **Thirty-second Virginia** did her full duty on that terrible, bloody day"...**John T. Parham**, Late Ensign 32nd Virginia Infantry (16).

Sgt. Forrest had the colors shot through 17 times that morning. Legend says the flag never touched the ground. The 32nd lost forty-five per cent of its strength in killed and wounded (16). Poquoson-York units lost **Thomas Wynne, Elijah Buchanan, J. F. Forrest, Sidney Freeman, John Green, Derias Moreland, Robert White and Arthur White**, all killed in action. Wounded were **Hardy Wornom, Henry Sinclair, Frank Dunn, Thomas Forsythe, Benjamin Hunt, James Moore, Riley Pauls, Ed Peck, George B. Cox and Joseph P. Moore. Robert Willis, James Colona, Ed Hunt and William Western** (sic) died shortly after the battle at Winchester, Virginia.

J. F. White wrote home to report burying his brother, **Arthur**, his cousin, **Robert** and his brother-in-law, **Sidney Freeman**, after the battle (11). Some men were left to look after the wounded as General Lee returned to Virginia with the army. **George Firth** was detached for this purpose and became a Prisoner-of-War (8).


ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD
NORTH WOODS
32ND VA.
32ND VA. UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE
EAST WOODS
UPPER BRIDGE
TO KEEDYSVILLE
CORN FIELD
SMOKETOWN ROAD
FORD
WEST WOODS
TAYLOR'S LANDING ROAD
DUNKER CHURCH
THE SUNKEN ROAD
BOONSBORO PIKE
32ND VA. DROPPED THEIR PACKS HERE AND MOVED ALONG ARROW ROUTE
HAGERSTOWN
ANTIETAM BRIDGE
ANTIETAM CREEK
LEES HDQ'S
TO ELK RIDGE
SHARPSBURG
BURNSIDE BRIDGE
HARPER'S FERRY ROAD
FORD
BOTELER'S FORD

General McLaws lost more than forty per cent of his Division. They flanked **General John Sedgwick's** Division of **General Edwin V. Summers'** Second Corps and stabilized the Confederate line in the West Woods area. The worst of these casualties occurred when the Confederates came into the open and were exposed to the artillery fire of the Federal 1st and 11th Corps.

The Federal troops that Semmes' Brigade drove against were the 34th New York, 125th Pennsylvania, 59th New York, 15th Massachusetts, 20th Massachusetts and 71st Pennsylvania. These Units belonged to **General John Sedgwick's** Division of **General Edwin V. Summers'** 12nd Corps.

Chapter 5

ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK

After Sharpsburg, the 32nd Virginia moved to **Colonel Montgomery D. Corse's** Brigade, **General George Pickett's** Division, **General James Longstreet's** Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. This was a general reorganization to place regiments of each state in brigades together. Thus Corse's Brigade was composed of the 15th Virginia, 17th Virginia, 29th Virginia, 30th Virginia and 32nd Virginia.

In the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the 32nd was assigned to a quiet part of the line and saw little action. **John White** did write to his wife in May, commenting at length on the loss of **General Thomas Jackson** at Chancellorsville. White felt that his death was a great loss to the Confederate cause. This letter was sent from City Point (Hopewell) where he was on detached service to the Signal Corps (13). Often we find men detached from Confederate infantry units for other service. **Wesley Messick** and **Andrew Forrest** were both detached from the 32nd and served on the Confederate ironclad "Virginia" (Merrimac).

C.S.A. Veterans after 1900

Seated left to right

Robert Curtis, Wesley Messick, John Montgomery

Standing

William Stores

Chapter 6

MEANWHILE BACK HOME

Meanwhile back in Poquoson, the homefolks were learning the lessons that all occupied people must learn. Occupying troops are no respecters of the property rights of those in rebellion. Fences disappeared into campfires. Hens, hogs and other foodstuffs went into soldiers' stomachs and no entreaties were sufficient to prevent this (7). There were continual military patrols on the roads to prevent local men from going to the Southern Army and to prevent them from returning if they had visited home. Many homes had "in the wall" hiding places so their loved ones could be hidden during the regular searches of local homes (22). Many of the slaves went to Fort Monroe and freedom so that some families had to learn to do things that were previously done for them.

Morale in Poquoson was low because little mail or news of the men with the Confederate Army reached home. Men would come home on leave and cross from Gloucester at night by boat but this was very dangerous (24). Federal Navy Archives record the capture of a log canoe and two men, **Corporal Abel Winder** and **Pvt. J. T. Cain**, trying to come home by this means (20). Finally, there were informers who reported the arrival of soldiers at their homes in order to gain favor with the occupying troops (13).

There were no ministers or other persons available to perform legal marriages in Poquoson during the War years. Many couples sought **Chaplain Mark Chevers** at Fortress Monroe to perform the marriage ceremony rather than "jump over the broomstick". Chevers reports being fired at by a nervous sentry when returning from performing the marriage of **Samuel Rawlings** and **Matilda Huggett** (widow) in Fox Hill (10). They had crossed Back River from Poquoson to meet Chaplain Chevers for the ceremony. This nervous sentry is an excellent example of the danger of moving at night during the war year.

Chapter 7

LEFT BEHIND

When we consider the casualties at Sharpsburg, I believe we should be thankful that the 32nd did not go to the Gettysburg battle. When Pickett's Division was ordered North, Corse's Brigade was detailed to Hanover Junction to guard the vital railroad connectors which were located there. Further, the 32nd was detached to Petersburg as Provost Guard (13). While on this duty they were sent on foraging parties to obtain supplies for the hard-pressed Confederate Commissary Department. One letter tells of marching in the winter rains and ice without adequate winter clothing and of ice collecting on the beards and hair of the men (12).

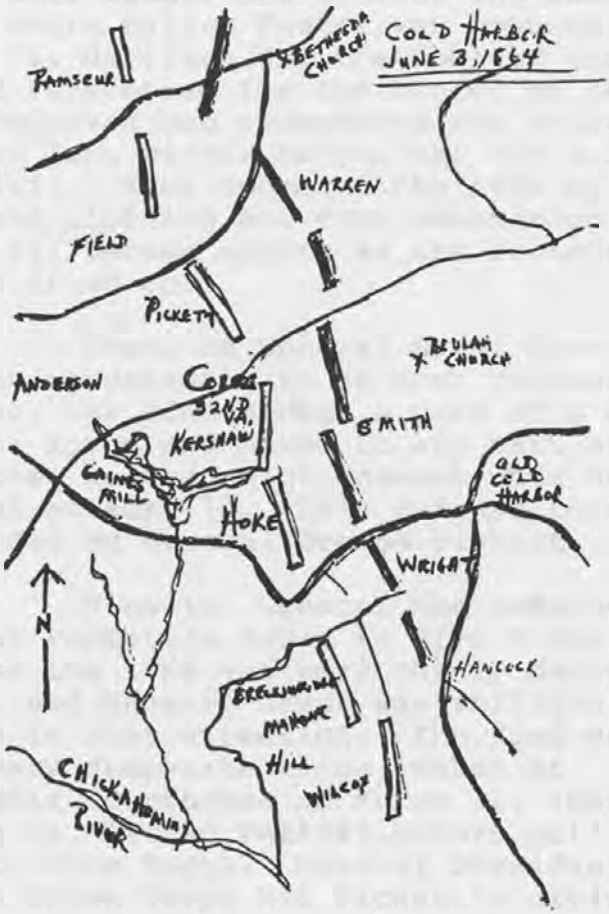
When the Army of Northern Virginia returned from Gettysburg, the 32nd was transferred to Hunton's Brigade for a while. **Colonel Eppa Hunton** took command of **General Richard Garnett's** Brigade after Garnett was killed at the stone wall on Cemetery Ridge during Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, This Brigade suffered many casualties in this charge and the 32nd was moved in order to bring it up to fighting strength. The 32nd was not engaged in the Wilderness or Spotsylvania Courthouse battles. During these fights, the 32nd and Hunton's entire Brigade were rebuilding and assimilating new replacements (12).

In February, 1864, the men of the 32nd Virginia enlisted for the duration of the War (26). This would indicate very high morale among the troops.

In May 1864 the 32nd was ordered out with the composite force that went to prevent **General Phillip Sheridan's** cavalry from getting into Richmond by the back door. This force moved up the Brook Turnpike (now Broad Street) and stopped the Federals' advance on the City. **William Dixon** was killed and **Arthur Shield, Daniel DeKelly** and **William Wornom** were wounded on the Brook Turnpike. **Robert J. Forrest** performed some deed which earned him the eternal gratitude of a Richmond family. We know this because his great-grandson has the gold watch presented to Forrest for the act. Sgt. Forrest never revealed to his family the nature of the act which brought him the watch and the thanks (7).

In June of 1864 the 32nd Virginia Infantry was returned to **M. D. Corse's** Brigade and ordered to the Northanna River line. This was where General Lee was making a desperate effort to stop **General Ulysses S. Grant's** relentless pressure on his Army and the Confederate Capitol at Richmond. General Grant kept slipping by General Lee's flank and Lee kept falling back to remain between the Federal Army and the City.

On June 3, 1864, the 32nd found itself in the center of Lee's defense at Second Cold Harbor. That day General Grant threw division after division at the Southern defenses, attempting to end the War then and there. The Federals took 7,000 casualties in 30 minutes of the bloodiest fighting of the War in this vain attempt to break the "Southrons". The 32nd did not lose a man killed or wounded in this fight and men of the units remembered firing until their rifles were hot to touch and wondered how the Union Soldiers could keep coming under such a hail of lead (6).


COLD HARBOR
JUNE 3, 1864
BETHESDA CHURCH
RAMSEUR
WARREN
FIELD
PICKETT
BETHESDA CHURCH
ANDERSON
COLQUITT
2ND VA.
KERSHAW
SMITH
GAINES MILL
HOKE
OLD COLD HARBOR
WRIGHT
N
HANCOCK
BRECKINRIDGE
MAHONE
HILL
WILCOX
CHICKAHOMINY
RIVER

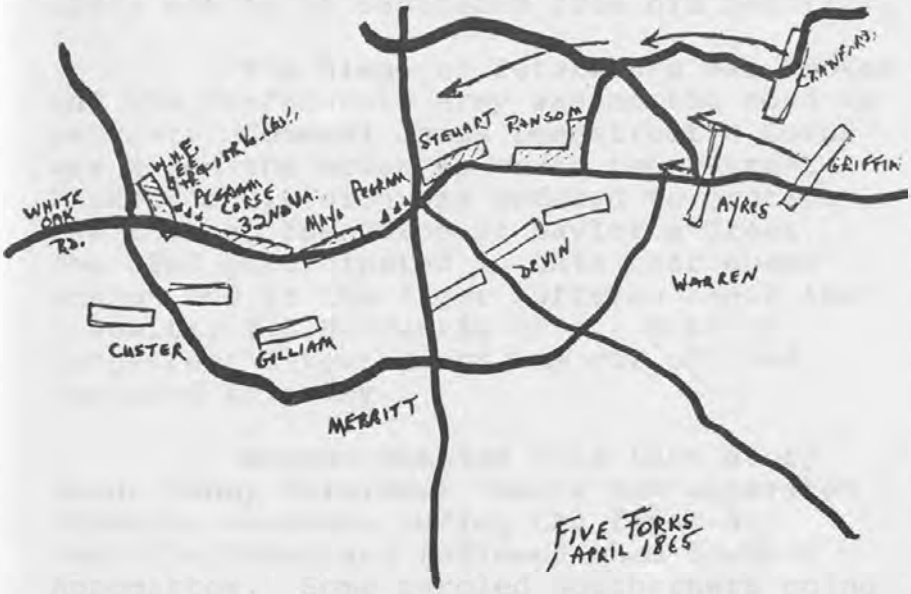
Chapter 8

LAST WINTER OF WAR

General Grant flanked General Lee after Cold Harbor and crossed the James River where **Elijah Foster** was wounded. Then on to Ft. Harrison and the Howlett Line around Petersburg for the Winter of 1864-65. Poquoson men remembered the privations of that last winter of the War for a long time (24). They spoke of the lack of food and warm clothing and even ammunition. These all became scarce as the Confederacy's stores dried up.

Then, as General Grant forced the Petersburg defenses to stretch thinner and thinner, the 32nd became a part of a mobile defense force and moved to any part of the line that needed reinforcement when under Federal attack (1). This defense force was commanded by **General George Pickett.**

Finally, General Lee ordered General Pickett's Force to Five Forks because the line was very thinly defended there, and General Grant was shifting many troops in that direction. The 32nd was in some very desperate close combat at Dinwiddie Courthouse on March 31, 1865, losing **Lt. Alfred Pettitt** before pulling back to Five Forks. General Sheridan's entire Union Corps hit Pickett's division and the 32nd Virginia on April 1, 1865. Pickett's Division broke except for Corse's Brigade which charged forward losing men and the Regimental Colors. **Sgt. Hiram Delavie** of the 11th Pennsylvania won the Medal of


WHITE OAK RD.
CUSTER
GILLIAM
MERRITT
DEVIN
WARREN
AYRES
GRIFFIN
STEWART
RANSOM
FIVE FORKS
APRIL 1865

Honor for this capture (2). **Sgt. John Palmertory** was killed and **Sgt. George Cox, Sgt. Alphonso Moreland, Capt. William Stores, A. C. Tabb** and many others were captured. Capt. Stores, Company I commander, cut off his Officer's insignia in order not to be separated from his men (12).

The siege of Petersburg was broken and the Confederate Army was on the road in retreat. **General James Longstreet's** Corps was given the order to cover the retreat. Pickett's Division was ordered to protect the rear of the Corps at Saylor's Creek. The 32nd participated in this rear guard action and in the fight suffered their last casualty, **T.G.H. Curtis** (19). Most of Longstreet's rear guard was cut off and captured this day.

Arthur Watkins told this story about **Kenny Carmines:** Kenny was separated from his comrades during the fight at Saylor's Creek and followed them towards Appomattox. Some paroled Southerners going home came up to him and told him General Lee had surrendered but he wouldn't believe them. Kenny said the General wouldn't surrender because "we" were winning. He was finally convinced and he headed for Richmond. There a Federal Captain offered him clothes and ten dollars in gold if he would fill out parole papers for Southern prisoners. According to Watkins, he replied, "I am broke and hungry but I would rather be in hell than work for a Yankee" (7).

Chapter 9

LAST PARADE

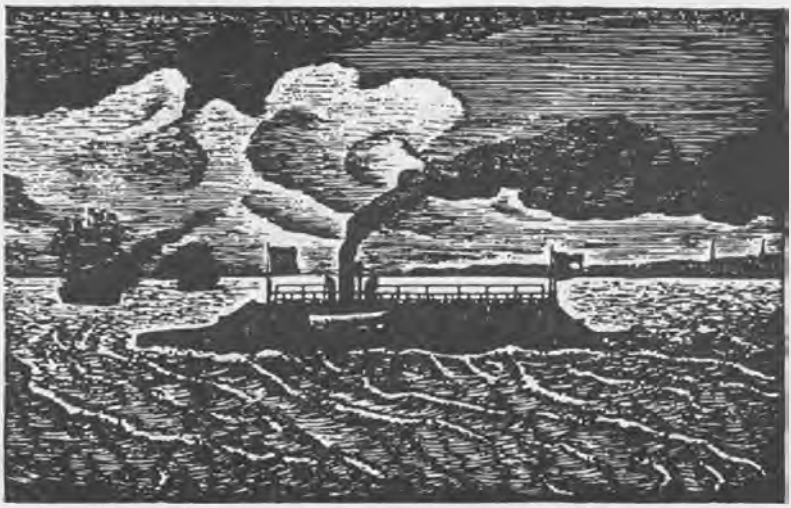
The long road for the 32nd Virginia ended at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865. The Federals had "outmarched" them at last. The Union Vth Corps won the race to the supplies waiting for the Rebels at Appomattox. **General John Gordon**, leading the advance of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, reported Union Cavalry ahead and General Lee sent Gordon word to push them out of the way. Gordon shook out his battle line of skirmishers. The Federal Cavalry drew back deliberately, showing the "Southrons" line after line of Federal Infantry. General Lee sent out the White Flag.

The Confederate Army of Northern Virginia marched to lay down their arms and colors on April 12, 1865. **General Joshua Chamberlain** of the 20th Maine described this surrender: "General Gordon led the units of the Army of Northern Virginia between the lines of Union Infantry, his head down, bowed in defeat and discouragement and his men also." Chamberlain passed the word to his men to come to "present arms" as Gordon reached them. Gordon heard the snap of arms coming up. His head came up and his sword came out and down to "present arms". The Southerners came to "marching-present arms" as they moved to their last parade. Chamberlains comment was: "Can this be Pickett's Division that charged so bravely in so many battles? So few left" (5). So our 32nd Virginia Infantry, led by **Captain**

Samuel Armistead, the forty-six that were left, passed in review and surrendered (12).

Some unknown Confederate, as he laid down his arms, is quoted as saying "Curse Me! If I ever love another Country" (5). General Lee took the other view and encouraged the men with these words: "Boys, I have done the best I could for you. Go home now and if you make as good citizens, as you have soldiers, you will do well and I shall always be proud of you. Goodbye and God bless you all" (5).

The men of the 32nd Virginia Infantry took Lee's words to heart as they were paroled and came home. They took the "Ironclad Oath", the Oath of Allegiance to the United States, and resumed their lives as citizens of the United States. They rebuilt their homes and churches. Their descendants have served their Country in Cuba, at Verdun and Mont Blanc, at Anzio and Bastogne, at Guadalcanal and in the Philippines, at the Frozen-Chosan and Hamburger Hill. They still serve around the world on the sea, on land and in the air.



THE MERRIMAC

THE MONITOR

Chapter 10

CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS FROM POQUOSON

POW	Prisoner-of-War
KIA	Killed in Action
DD	Died of Disease
SACH	Surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse

AMORY, Thomas C.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I

BRADSHAW, E.; Pvt. - Company F - POW - Wmbg.

BRADSHAW, Edward F.; Pvt. - Enlisted Harwood's Mill 3/1/1862, Co. I

BRADSHAW, John T.; Pvt. - Enlisted Harwood's Mill 1/28/1862, Co. I

BRADSHAW, William D.; Pvt. - Enlisted Harwood's Mill 1/28/1862, Co. unknown

BUCHANAN, Elijah; Pvt. - Enlisted 5/27/1861 - Co. I - KIA, Sharpsburg

BUNTING, James; Pvt. - Co. F

BUNTING, Joseph; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861 - Co. I

BUNTING, William E.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I - DD - Winchester

BURCHER, J.G.; Pvt. - Co. H - SACH

CALLIS, David G.; Co. I

CARMINES, Daniel M.; Cpl. - Enlisted Wmbg. 1/28/1862, Co. I

COX, George R.; 5th Sgt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861 - Co. I - POW - Five Forks

COX, George B.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861 - Co. I - Wounded Sharpsburg

DAVIS, Charles; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861 - Co. I

DAVIS, Thomas; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/20/1861 - Age 30, Co. F

DAWSON, Robert W.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I

DAWSON, H. M.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. - 5/27/1861, Co. - DD

FIRMAN, James M.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. - 6/3/1861, Age 32, Co. F

FIRTH, Charles T.; Pvt. - Co. F

FIRTH, Charles W.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 6/3/1861, Age 23 - Co. F

FIRTH, George W.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 6/3/1861, Age 19 - Co. F - Detached as nurse for wounded and left at Sharpsburg - POW

FORREST, Andrew; Pvt. - Co. I - Transferred to "C.S.S. MERRIMAC"

George Washington Firth

FORREST, Henry; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 6/3/1861, Age 44 - Co. F

FORREST, J. B.; Sgt. - Enlisted 1861 - Co. F

FORREST, J. F.; Pvt. - Enlisted York - 1/28/1862 - Co. I - KIA - Sharpsburg

FORREST, Robert J.; 2nd Cpl. - Promoted to Color Sgt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 6/3/1861 - Age 24 - Co. F

FREEMAN, Josiah; Pvt. - 115th Regiment - VA Mil.

FREEMAN, Sidney; Pvt. - Enlisted York 1/28/1862, Co. I - KIA, Sharpsburg

FREEMAN, Thomas; Pvt. - Co. F

FREEMAN, William; Pvt. - Enlisted York 1/28/1862, Co. I - DD

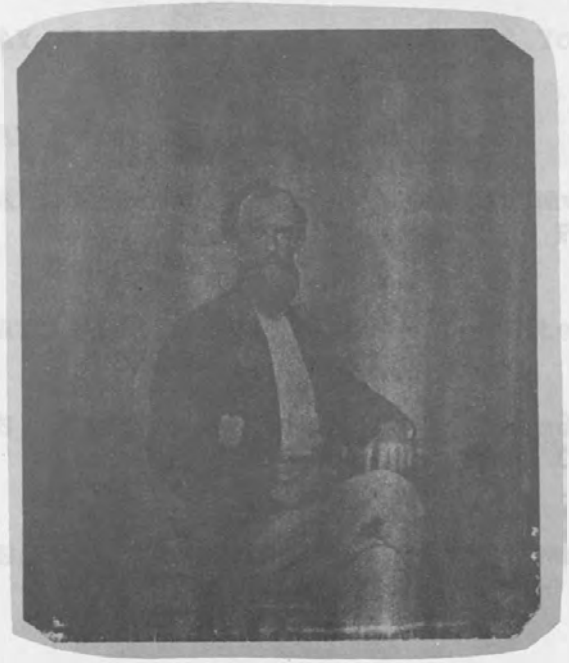
FURMAN, James; Pvt. - Enlisted York 1/28/1862, Co. I

GIBBS, William; 1st Sgt. - Enlisted Wmbg 5/20/1861, Age 24, Co. F

HANSFORD, L. W.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I

HANSFORD, Lewis; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/20/1861 - Age 38, Co. F

HOGG, George W.; 3rd Cpl. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/20/1861 - Age 18, Co. F



Color Sgt. Robert James Forrest

HOGG, Lewis; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/20/1861 - Age 23 - Co. F

HOLLOWAY, Elijah; Pvt. - Enlisted York 1/28/1862, Co. I - DD

HOLLOWAY, Wilson; Pvt. - Co. F

HOLLOWAY, Wilton; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 6/3/1861, Age 35, Co. F - POW - Yorktown

HOLLOWAY, William H.; Pvt. - Enlisted York 1/28/1862, Age 19, Co. I

HOPKINS, Charles A.; Pvt. - Enlisted Harwood's Mill 1/28/1862, Co. Unk. - DD

HOPKINS, Charles; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/20/1861, Age 21, Co. F - DD - Lynchburg

HOPKINS, David; Pvt. - Enlisted Ship's Point 2/20/1862, Co. K

HOPKINS, Edward; Pvt. - Enlisted Ship's Point 1/31/1861, Co. Unk.

HOPKINS, Frank; Pvt. Enlisted Chaffin Farm 12/1864, Co. I

HOPKINS, J. C.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg 5/27/1861, Co. I

HOPKINS, James P.; Pvt. - Enlisted Camp Page 5/27/1861, Co. H - DD - Danville

HOPKINS, Robert H.; Pvt. - Enlisted York 1/28/1862, Co. I - POW - Bermuda Hundred

HOPKINS, W. F.; Pvt. - Co. I - SACH

HOPKINS, Wm. M. (H); Pvt. - Enlisted 1/28/1862, Co. I

HUGGETT, John; Pvt. - Enlisted York 1/28/1862, Co. I

HUNT, E.; Pvt. - Enlisted York 1/28/1862 Co. I - DD - Winchester

HUNT, Benjamin W.; Sgt. - Enlisted York 1/28/1862, Co. I - Wounded, Sharpsburg and POW, Darling, VA.

HUNT, William; Pvt. - Enlisted York 1/28/1862, Co. I - DD

HUNT, William C.; Cpl. - 115th Reg., Va. Mil.

INSLEY, Dennison Washington; Pvt. - Co. F

INSLEY, Donald; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 6/3/1861, Age 24, Co. F

INSLEY, J.; Pvt. - Co. F

INSLEY, James; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I

INSLEY, Mathias; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I

IRONMONGER, Lemuel M.; Sgt. - Enlisted Norfolk 4/19;/1861, Co. H, 6th Va. Inf. - POW - Spotsylvania Courthouse

IRONMONGER, Wesley; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I - DD

LAWSON, Charles H.; 2nd Sgt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/20/1861, age 25, Co. F - DD

MARTIN, James K.; Pvt. - Co. K

MARTIN, Moses; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 2/26/1862, Age 25, Co. F

MARTIN, James; Pvt. - Enlisted Petersburg 4/27/1863, Co. I

MESSICK, William Curtis; 115th Reg., Virginia Militia

MESSICK, Z. W.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I - Transferred to Naval Service on C.S.S. VIRGINIA

MONTGOMERY, G. W.; Pvt. - Enlisted Chaffin's Farm 2/1/1864, Co. I

MONTGOMERY, John T.; Pvt. - 115th Reg., Virginia Militia

MOORE, Edward B.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I

MOORE, James P.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I - Wounded Sharpsburg

MOORE, John; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I

MOORE, Merritt; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I

MOORE, T. B.; Pvt. - Co. F

MOORE, W. B.; PVT. - Co. F

MOORE, William; Pvt. - DD - Richmond

NEWTON, John; Co. I

NOTTINGHAM, John B.; Sgt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/20/1861, Age 27, Co. F - SACH

PATRICK, J. H.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I

PATRICK, J. W. H.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I, SACH

PATRICK, Robert; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I, SACH

PAULS, Riley George; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I, Wounded, Sharpsburg

PRESSON, John; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I

PRESSON, Robert; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I

PRESSON, William; Pvt. - Co. Unk.

ROBERTSON, Robert M.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 6/3/1861, Age 19, Co. F

SIMPSON, Henry; Pvt. - Co. I

SMITH, George Washington; Pvt. - Enlisted Yorktown 5/21/1861, Age 19, Co. I (1st), Peninsula Artillery; Transferred to 1st Va. Arty. then to Bedford Light Artillery - KIA, Gettysburg

STORES, William J.; Captain - Co. I, Captured Five Forks - POW

TABB, A. C.; Pvt. - Enlisted Chaffin's Bluff 4/27/1864, Co. I - POW Five Forks

THOMAS, John P.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 6/3/1861, Age 20, Co. F

TOPPING, George; Pvt. - Enlisted York 1/28/1862, Co. I

TOPPING, James N.; Pvt. - Enlisted Grafton 5/18/1862, Co. I

TOPPING, James S.; Pvt. - Enlisted Hampton, 5/14/1861, Co. Unk., Detailed to Confederate Navy at Glass Island, POW Ft. Monroe

TOPPING, Marcellus Wise; Co. C. 115th Reg. VA. Mil.

TOPPING, M.; Pvt. - Enlisted York 1/28/1862, Co. I

WAINWRIGHT, Solomon; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 6/2/1861, Age 20, Co. F

WAINWRIGHT, John W.; Pvt. - Co. F

WARD, Wesley; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 6/3/1861, Age 19, Co. F

WATKINS, Henry; Sgt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 6/3/1861, Age 22, Co. F

WESTERN, William; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I, DD - Winchester

WHITE, Arthur; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I, KIA - Sharpsburg

WHITE, Arthur Bennett; Orderly Sgt. - Enlisted York 3/21/1862, Co. K - KIA, Sharpsburg

WHITE, John French; Sgt. - Enlisted Ship Point 2/20/1862, Co. K

WHITE, Robert; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I, - KIA - Sharpsburg

WHITE, William H.; Sgt. - 115th Reg., Va. Mil.

WHITE, Wise; Pvt. - Co. I

WINDER, Abel; Corp. - Co. Unk - POW Poquoson River

WINDER, John; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/20/1861, Age 19, Co. F

Sergeant John French White, CSA

Pvt. Steven Wesley Ward

WORNOM, Hardy; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I, Wounded, Sharpsburg - SACH

WORNOM, J. T,; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I

WORNOM, W. H.; Pvt. - Enlisted Wmbg. 5/27/1861, Co. I, Wounded Brook Church

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19. Minor, W. C. - Warwick Beaureguards

20. Records of the Rebellion

21. Sinclair, Margaret - In and Around Hampton

22. Tabb, Octavia Smith - Diary (owned by Mrs. W. E. Moore)

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25. William and Mary Quarterly - 1934

26. Wynne Letters (Photocopies in Poquoson Library)

27. York County Court Records

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